CPF
Collaborative Partnership on Forests

Turning the Tide on Deforestation

Flagship initiatives of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

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The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), made up of 15 international organizations, is accelerating efforts to halt deforestation globally. Turning the tide on deforestation within the next decade is crucial to achieve the 1.5 degree Celsius goal of the Paris Agreement, and to tackle not only the climate crisis, but also those of biodiversity loss and pollution.

Forests have massive potential for climate change mitigation, but this can only be realized by reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, while at the same time storing carbon from the atmosphere through conservation, restoration and sustainable forest management, as called for in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement. Billions of people depend directly on forests and the services they provide. An estimated 2.4 billion people alone rely on fuelwood, including charcoal, for cooking and boiling water.

A joint statement, published by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests in 2021, outlines the challenges and opportunities in turning the tide on deforestation.

In support of the United Nations (UN) Strategic Plan for Forests and its Global Forest Goals, the CPF formulated its Strategic Vision towards 2030:

- all types of forests and forest landscapes are sustainably managed;
- their multiple values are fully recognized;
- the potential of forests and their goods and services is fully unlocked; and
- the Global Forest Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other global forest-related goals, targets and commitments are achieved.

To support countries in achieving these aims, the CPF will effectively enhance coherence and synergy on forest-related issues and values among its member organizations and help to shift from deforestation to restoration.

This brochure presents flagship initiatives and programmes designed by members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to contribute to the common goal formulated by UN Secretary-General António Guterres of "turning the tide on deforestation". The brochure reaffirms the call by leaders at the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for action to accelerate efforts to halt deforestation.

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*"In 2019, the UN Secretary-**General António Guterres** called for scaling up action to "**turn the tide on deforestation**", stating that "**we must halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and change the way we farm**", and initiated a discussion aimed at exploring how we can accelerate efforts to halt deforestation and restore forests, through ambitious and concerted action and advocacy."*

UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (UN-REDD)

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | UNDP | UN environment programme

Description

The *UN-REDD Programme* is the United Nations knowledge and advisory platform on forests and climate. Since its launch in 2008, this UN flagship alliance has mobilized more than USD 300 million. Its three agencies – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) – collaborate to assist countries in implementing the Paris Agreement, particularly Articles 5 and 6. Working with 65 partner countries, UN-REDD strives to reduce deforestation, promote sustainable land uses, advance international cooperative approaches to climate mitigation and mobilize climate finance to turn the tide on tropical deforestation. The 2030 goal of UN-REDD is to help realize the full climate mitigation potential of forests by avoiding carbon emissions and fostering carbon sequestration at levels of at least 5 $GtCO_2e$ per year.

What can we offer?

- technical assistance to countries and subnational jurisdictions to unlock forest-based greenhouse gas emission reductions and enhanced removals (ERRs), of increasing quality;
- facilitation to enable countries and subnational jurisdictions to be rewarded for ERRs from results-based payment schemes, carbon markets and other transactions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;
- support so that countries can significantly enhance the forest component, including quantitative targets, of their Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement in the 2020–2025 cycle; and
- linkages between actors and knowledge on REDD+, to catalyse a global, transformative nature-based solutions movement and accelerate climate action.

The Global Comparative Study on REDD+

CIFOR | World Agroforestry Centre

Description

Since 2009, the *Global Comparative Study on REDD+* (GCS REDD+) has produced over 700 scientific publications and tools to promote effective, efficient and equitable REDD+ outcomes. GCS REDD+ contributed to UNFCCC Decision 12/CP17 on reference levels, and has informed: UN-REDD (tenure); the Green Climate Fund (sectoral guidance for ecosystems, land use and forestry); the European Commission (transparent monitoring and REDD+ finance); and the Tenure Facility and Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (gender). At the national level, GCS REDD+ has informed policies and practices in Cameroon, Guyana, Indonesia, Peru and Viet Nam, and fostered long-term engagement in Brazil and Ethiopia.

What can we offer?

- support for global actors (UNFCCC, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)) and national and subnational stakeholders to enhance transparency and accountability in the forest and land use sector;
- direct guidance for the Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART) initiative, through a deforestation and degradation diagnostic framework and policy scenarios;
- identification of opportunities for, and barriers to, transformational change, with the aim of expanding political spaces to include women, indigenous peoples and local communities;
- establishment of science-policy platforms with in-country stakeholders, to refine and apply the diagnostic framework and policy scenarios; and
- a proactive communications network with a strong track record in creating research uptake pathways and knowledge-sharing networks.

UNFCCC Transparency in the context of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Article 5 of the Paris Agreement

United Nations Climate Change

Description

The *UNFCCC secretariat* supports Parties and stakeholders in understanding and implementing all stages of the agreed UNFCCC measurement, reporting and verification processes, including the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement. Enhancing transparency is particularly important for REDD+ efforts, and to this end the secretariat organizes expert reviews of submitted country data and provides all information on the REDD+ web platform and the Lima Information Hub for REDD+, including all requirements for results-based payments as agreed by the COP and reaffirmed in the Paris Agreement. These transparency processes also serve to inform Parties when updating their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and when assessing collective progress under the Global Stocktake.

What can we offer?

- facilitate and ensure the transparency of countries' climate actions related to forests;
- facilitation of access to results-based payments for REDD+ activities;
- assistance to governments and stakeholders in understanding and implementing UNFCCC transparency processes;
- capacity-building and training of experts nominated for UNFCCC transparency processes; and
- provision of a platform for technical exchange related to REDD+ forest carbon measurement and reporting.

Transforming Forest Landscapes for Future Climates and Human Well-Being

IUFRO

Description

The *International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) Task Force on Transforming Forest Landscapes for Future Climates and Human Well-Being* is a global, interdisciplinary platform dedicated to providing the scientific basis for transforming forest landscapes to climate-resilient land-use systems that fulfil the complete spectrum of ecosystem service requirements of current and future societies. These include reducing deforestation and restoring degraded landscapes for biodiversity, a green economy and human well-being. Scientists from all regions of the world contribute to the work of the Task Force by providing local context, knowledge and experiences in restoring degraded forest landscapes.

What can we offer?

- synthesis of state-of-the-art scientific knowledge and development of best practice approaches covering the sociopolitical, ecological and economic dimensions of landscape transitions;
- dissemination of best practice examples, educational materials and research and development schemes; and
- implementation of capacity-building programmes for different stakeholder groups in selected countries, including training of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) facilitators working as change agents on the ground.

The New York Declaration on Forests Global Platform

Description

The *New York Declaration on Forests Global Platform* is a global convener for the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) – which calls for global action to protect and restore forests. The Declaration's 10 goals include halting natural forest loss by 2030, restoring 350 million hectares (ha) of degraded landscapes and forestlands, improving governance and land rights, increasing forest finance, and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The Platform catalyses strong and unique multistakeholder partnerships between governments, indigenous peoples, local communities and companies, fostering transformative collaboration and providing implementation support for the achievement of the NYDF goals.

What can we offer?

- support in convening national, regional and global stakeholders from civil society organizations, the private sector and governments on coordinated efforts to meet the global forest goals and motivate collective action;
- amplifying the role of forests as a key climate solution through global communications, events and other platforms and sharing lessons learned, good practices and examples of success in meeting the NYDF goals; and
- analysis of global progress towards the NYDF goals through NYDF Progress Assessment reports and presentation of findings to key stakeholders, to motivate action and ambition by NYDF endorsers and other key decision-makers.

Landscape approaches and the Global Landscapes Forum

Description

Landscape approaches, developed by the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) and promoted by the Global Landscapes Forum (GLF), seek holistic solutions to deforestation and forest degradation, taking an integrated systems approach that recognizes the links between food security, conservation, land restoration and sustainable development. Since 2013, GLF has become the world's largest knowledge-led platform on sustainable land use, dedicated to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. The Forum has connected 7 400 organizations and 190 000 participants at in-person and virtual events from Warsaw to Paris, Bonn, Nairobi, Katowice, Kyoto, New York, Accra, Luxembourg and Amazonia – reaching more than 1 billion people from 185 countries.

What can we offer?

- systems-based research on operationalizing the landscape approach to develop governance strategies for reconciling multiple and conflicting land-use claims and to establish more sustainable and equitable multifunctional landscapes;
- agricultural innovations in landscape systems to alleviate poverty, enable environmentally sustainable development, and support climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts; and
- through GLF, a global movement around sustainable landscapes that drives inclusive and evidence-based discussion and action, including support for initiatives such as the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), Initiative 20×20, the Global Peatlands Initiative, Blue Carbon Partnership, UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and for innovative finance mechanisms under development through Land Degradation Neutrality and the Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility.

Global Partnership for Sustainable and Resilient Landscapes

Description

PROGREEN, the Global Partnership for Sustainable and Resilient Landscapes, is a World Bank-managed Multi-Donor Trust Fund that supports countries' efforts to improve livelihoods while tackling declining biodiversity, loss of forests, deteriorating land fertility, and increasing risks such as uncontrolled forest fires, which are exacerbated by a changing climate. PROGREEN focuses on three priority areas and three cross-cutting issues:

- management of forests and land-based ecosystems;
- management of land-use changes from agriculture; and
- management of landscapes involving selected sectors.
- cross-cutting issues – engaging communities and vulnerable groups; climate change mitigation and resilience needs; and leveraging finance for development.
- vulnerable groups; climate change mitigation and resilience needs; and leveraging finance for development

What can we offer?

Supports transformative, integrated and cost-effective approaches in country programmes and global analytics and capacity building efforts to:

- enable countries to deliver on their national development objectives and global commitments on forests, biodiversity, landscapes and climate change;
- improve the livelihoods of the rural poor through interventions that increase economic opportunities and food security, while also slowing deforestation, restoring degraded lands and conserving biodiversity;
- bring together sectors that are the main drivers of deforestation and forest and land degradation – such as agriculture, infrastructure and extractives – to collaborate with the shared goal of creating sustainable landscapes; and
- enable impact at scale by reorienting national policies (fiscal, governance, trade and financial sector policies and institutions) to create incentives for sustainable landscape management practices and nature-based solutions.

Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network

Description

The Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (GFFFN) was established in 2015 by the UN Economic and Social Council, to assist countries in mobilizing financing for sustainable forest management and to contribute to the achievements of the (GFGs). The work of the GFFFN directly contributes to halting deforestation. So far, the GFFFN has assisted 34 countries and two subregions in designing national forest financing strategies and conceptualizing project proposals, including on preserving and expanding forest cover. Some 1 000 forestry professionals around the world have benefited from training in mobilizing forest financing provided by the GFFFN. The Network's Clearing House website provides extensive information on forest financing opportunities, learning materials and good practices. financing opportunities, learning materials and good practices.

What can we offer?

- support for countries in designing national forest financing strategies;
- assistance to countries in developing project proposals on sustainable forest management to mobilize financing for forests; and
- a one-stop shop for data on forest financing opportunities, learning materials and good practices.

Green Finance for Sustainable Landscapes

Description

Green Finance for Sustainable Landscapes is a project jointly executed by UNEP and CIFOR and co-funded by the GEF (2021–2023). Its primary objective is to increase financial flows towards deforestation-free commodity production/sustainable land use. It aims to have the following outcomes:

1. Increase financial institutions' commitments to finance deforestation-free commodity production/sustainable land use, including setting clear targets and a roadmap.
2. Facilitate a common understanding among financial actors of what sustainable land-use investments mean and how to measure and monitor environmental and social impacts of loans/investments.
3. Enhance community-based forestry and agribusiness producer groups' access to information on commercially viable and sustainable business models and ways to access private capital.

What can we offer?

- the Good Food Finance Network as the go-to platform for public and private financial actors, businesses and governments to engage in the sustainable food systems finance agenda (including specific targets and roadmaps for different financial actors, commitments by financial institutions, governments and agribusinesses, high-level meetings, presence at key events, theme-specific catalyst groups);
- expertise/knowledge sharing on environmental and social frameworks and impact indicators for investments in sustainable land use; and
- a virtual learning hub on sustainable finance, including a virtual deal room, to serve as an interface between investors and entrepreneurs/SMEs seeking finance for their projects in the agriculture and forestry value chain in the global South.

Enhancing forest governance and trade

Description

FAO's *programme to enhance forest governance and trade* works across tropical timber-producing regions, supporting national efforts to halt illegal logging by strengthening governance, transparency and inclusion in the forest sector. FAO's dedicated Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Programme provides technical assistance and grants directly to national and regional partners, resulting in more effective management and verification systems, increased capacity, and greater supply and demand for legal timber. FAO is now scaling up efforts to support due diligence systems that reward sustainable management and trade in both forest resources and forest-risk commodities, to enable green development and halt deforestation.

What can we offer?

- direct support to national partners to implement legal frameworks governing forest resources;
- expertise on the design and application of inclusive due diligence systems in national contexts; and
- technical capacity development targeting actors along value chains; sharing experience and best practices for verifying legality and sustainability; and extending practices to production of other forest-risk commodities through extensive cross-sectoral partnerships, and the application of appropriate technology and tools.

Legal and Sustainable Supply Chains

Description

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) Programme on *Legal and Sustainable Supply Chains* (LSSC), aims to build legal and sustainable supply chains through a multipronged and integrated approach requiring enabling governmental frameworks, private sector initiatives on the ground, financial resources, and institutions for building capacities from forests to the shelf in markets. The LSSC Programme is being implemented through activities such as incentives for green-growth value chain investments in tropical forests, supporting the establishment and operation of the LSSC business platform, the promotion of smallholders' forest landscape restoration in West Africa, and the development of training curricula for Central African countries on legal and sustainable supply chains. The successful implementation of the LSSC Programme requires close collaboration and partnership with other CPF members and existing initiatives.close collaboration and partnership with other CPF members and existing initiatives.

What can we offer?

- assistance to governments and the private sector in promoting and building legal and sustainable supply chains;
- strengthened forest governance and promotion of international cooperation;
- development and implementation of incentive mechanisms in legal and sustainable forest management and supply chains; and
- capacity-building for legal and sustainable forest management, production and trade.

Global Forest Resources Assessment

Description

FAO's *Global Forest Resources Assessment* (FRA) regularly collects official country statistics on forest resources, together with their management and uses. The FRA programme covers all the world's 236 countries and territories and collects and compiles data on more than 60 forest-related attributes. FRA is the authoritative source of data on changes in forest area over time and for forest-related SDG indicators. FRA is now transforming to a more continuous data collection process, allowing frequent voluntary updates of key indicator values, to better serve society and various international agreements, conventions and processes.

What can we offer?

- open and transparent access to latest official information on global forest resources, their management and uses; and
- technical capacity development for reporting on forest resources using the latest innovative tools and technologies.

The Forest and Farm Facility

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

IUCN

non-CPF members

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AgriCord

Description

The *Forest and Farm Facility* provides direct financial support and technical assistance to strengthen forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs) representing smallholders, rural women's groups, local communities and indigenous peoples' institutions. Collectively, forest and farm producers have the potential to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to respond to climate change at landscape scales.

What can we offer?

- assistance in forging concrete links between FFPOs (representing millions of small landholders) with climate change and landscape-scale programmes and investments, particularly with NDCs, REDD+, forest and landscape restoration, and regional initiatives;
- support to FFPOs in improving governance, and in including reducing deforestation among their objectives; and
- help to ensure that FFPOs play a more pronounced role in landscape-level mitigation through secured tenure and participatory territorial or climate-resilient landscape plans, which contribute to reduced forest loss.

Promotion of agroforestry and the Options by Context approach

CIFOR

World Agroforestry Centre

Description

The *Center for International Forestry Research (CIGAR) Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry* has pioneered agro-ecological approaches, including agroforestry, to build both social and ecological resilience. Long-term engagement and support contributed to India becoming the first country to adopt a national agroforestry policy in 2014, followed by Nepal in 2019. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has developed agroforestry guidelines, as have other countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. The Options by Context (OxC) agro-ecological approach, which identifies what works where and for whom, has been adopted internationally by the UN Committee on World Food Security's High-Level Panel of Experts and the Global Commission on Adaptation to strengthen climate resilience.

What can we offer?

- globally significant agroforestry research in and for all the developing topics for more resilient and profitable agricultural systems;
- long-term engagement and policy support;
- improved tree genetic resources to boost access to quality seeds and tree planting materials suited to location and purpose; and
- OxC programmes are a recognized contributor to accelerating impacts of land restoration and market-based agro-ecological options, affecting more than 5 million people.

The Great Green Wall

Description

The *Great Green Wall initiative* is now being implemented in more than 20 countries across Africa. It brings together African countries and international partners, under the leadership of the African Union Commission and Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall. The Great Green Wall multi-actor Accelerator, announced by world leaders at the One Planet Summit on 11 January 2021, seeks to facilitate the coordination and collaboration of donors – from an initial pledge of USD 14.3 billion, over USD 19 billion has been raised to date by several multilateral and bilateral organizations – providing a major boost for the initiative. The *Great Green Wall: Implementation status and way ahead to 2030* report provides an overview and authoritative analysis of the state of the Great Green Wall, a decade after it began.

What can we offer?

- funding of micro-investment projects complemented by regional-level activities on capacity-building and the dissemination of good practices on sustainable land management and innovative financing;
- support for the development of sustainable value chains, working with the private sector to guarantee the purchase of dryland products in the Sahel, leading to the creation of land-based jobs for thousands of rural women in the Sahel; and
- a public awareness campaign, 'Growing a World Wonder', which aims to boost global awareness of the initiative in public spheres and policy debates, as well as in media and cultural sectors, with a clear view towards inspiring long-term public and private investment in the Great Green Wall initiative.

UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

and other partners of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration network

Description

The *UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration* is a rallying call for the protection and revival of ecosystems around the world, for the benefit of people and nature. It aims to halt the degradation of ecosystems, and restore them to achieve global goals.
The UN Decade runs from 2021 through 2030, which is also the deadline for the Sustainable Development Goals and the timeline that scientists have identified as the last chance to prevent catastrophic climate change. Led by UNEP and FAO, the UN Decade is building a strong, broad-based global movement to ramp up restoration and put the world on track for a sustainable future. That will include building political momentum for restoration, as well as thousands of initiatives on the ground. Through communications, events and a dedicated web platform, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration will provide a hub for everyone interested in restoration to find projects, partners, funding and the knowledge they need to make their restoration efforts a success.

What can we offer?

- a 'one-stop shop' for ecosystem restoration through a digital hub and a platform for a global movement of #generationrestoration;
- a network of restoration practitioners, supporters and implementers;
- a global strategy and Action Plan for 2021–2030;
- a Multi-Partner Trust Fund as a catalyst and for and contributor to critical targeted interventions and highly visible demonstration efforts; and
- task forces on best practices, finance, monitoring, science, and youth.

Programme on Forest Landscape Restoration and Resilient Livelihoods

Description

The ITTO Programme on *Forest Landscape Restoration and Resilient Livelihoods* aims to scale up the area of forest landscapes restored and to increase the provision of goods and services from planted and restored forests, thereby generating opportunities for local employment, improved livelihoods and contributing to wider development goals. To accelerate the effectiveness and success of FLR interventions in the tropics, the ITTO *Guidelines for forest landscape restoration in the tropics* (2019) were developed in collaboration with CPF members, aimed at strengthening FLR capacity-building.

What can we offer?

- facilitation of improved knowledge and skills in forest landscape restoration in the tropics and the sustainable management of restored and planted forests;
- assistance to ITTO tropical member countries in capacity-building to plan and implement tropical FLR in the field; and
- promotion of the use and implementation of the ITTO *Guidelines for forest landscape restoration in the tropics.*

Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiatives

Description

The *Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative* (FERI) engages with multiple CPF partners to provide decision support tools and knowledge products such as e-learning, and contribute to the economics of ecosystem restoration (TEER) in partnership with the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM) and CIFOR, in the context of the CPF Joint Initiative on Forest and Landscape Restoration. Avoiding loss and degradation are primary considerations prior to undertaking restoration and figure as key elements in FERI planning, as well as in the short-term action plan on ecosystem restoration (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) decision XIII/5). Several tools and knowledge products, including the TEER framework for collection of costs & benefits, have been disseminated through The Restoration Initiative (TRI), in partnership with FAO, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and UNEP.

What can we offer?

- support to countries to plan and implement forest ecosystem restoration, while avoiding loss and degradation, to achieve globally agreed goals, and specifically goals and targets of the upcoming post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be adopted at CBD COP 15.

Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program

Description

Under the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-7 cycle, the *Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program* focuses on globally important biomes such as the Amazon and the Congo Basin, and selected dryland ecoregions. The initiative includes 25 countries and seeks to avoid further degradation and deforestation through the conservation of forests and sustainable management of landscapes, addressing the complex nexus of land degradation, climate change, livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. The novelty of this programme lies in the fact that it aims to maintain the ecological integrity of entire biomes by concentrating efforts, focus and investments, as well as ensuring strong regional cross-border coordination.

What can we offer?

- direct support to integrated and comprehensive planning of landscapes, including sustainable agriculture and forest protection;
- regional platforms for Amazon and the Congo Basin; and
- a global platform for drylands to promote cooperation among countries and share best practices.

Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program

Description

Under the GEF-7 cycle, the *Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program* (FOLUR) seeks to combat deforestation by moving global food systems towards sustainability. Focusing on the most important food commodities and staple crops (palm oil, soy, beef, cocoa, coffee, maize, rice and wheat) in 27 countries, it supports the transformation of value chains through a system-wide approach that brings together strategies and coalitions of multiple stakeholders. At the core of this approach is the need for comprehensive land use planning to align priorities for development needs while protecting the natural environment and associated ecosystem services.

What can we offer?

- direct support to integrated and comprehensive planning of landscapes including sustainable agriculture and restoration;
- direct support to promote sustainable food value chains;
- global platform to strengthen the engagement of value chains stakeholders beyond boundaries and scale-up the impact.

From Aspiration to Action: Turning the Tide on Deforestation

An estimated 420 million ha of forest – an area the size of India and Nigeria combined – have been lost through deforestation since 1990, mainly due to expansion of agricultural land. However, the rate of forest loss has slowed, from an annual average of 16 million ha in the 1990s to 10 million ha per year during 2015–2020. Evaluating progress towards the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2030, the Global Forest Goals Report 2021 concluded that many regions of the world are on track to reach the target of increasing global forest area by 3 percent by 2030. Globally, we are also maintaining forest carbon stocks, even though these are decreasing in some regions due to deforestation. This demonstrates that the knowledge and tools to halt global deforestation exist – it is up to us to scale them up.

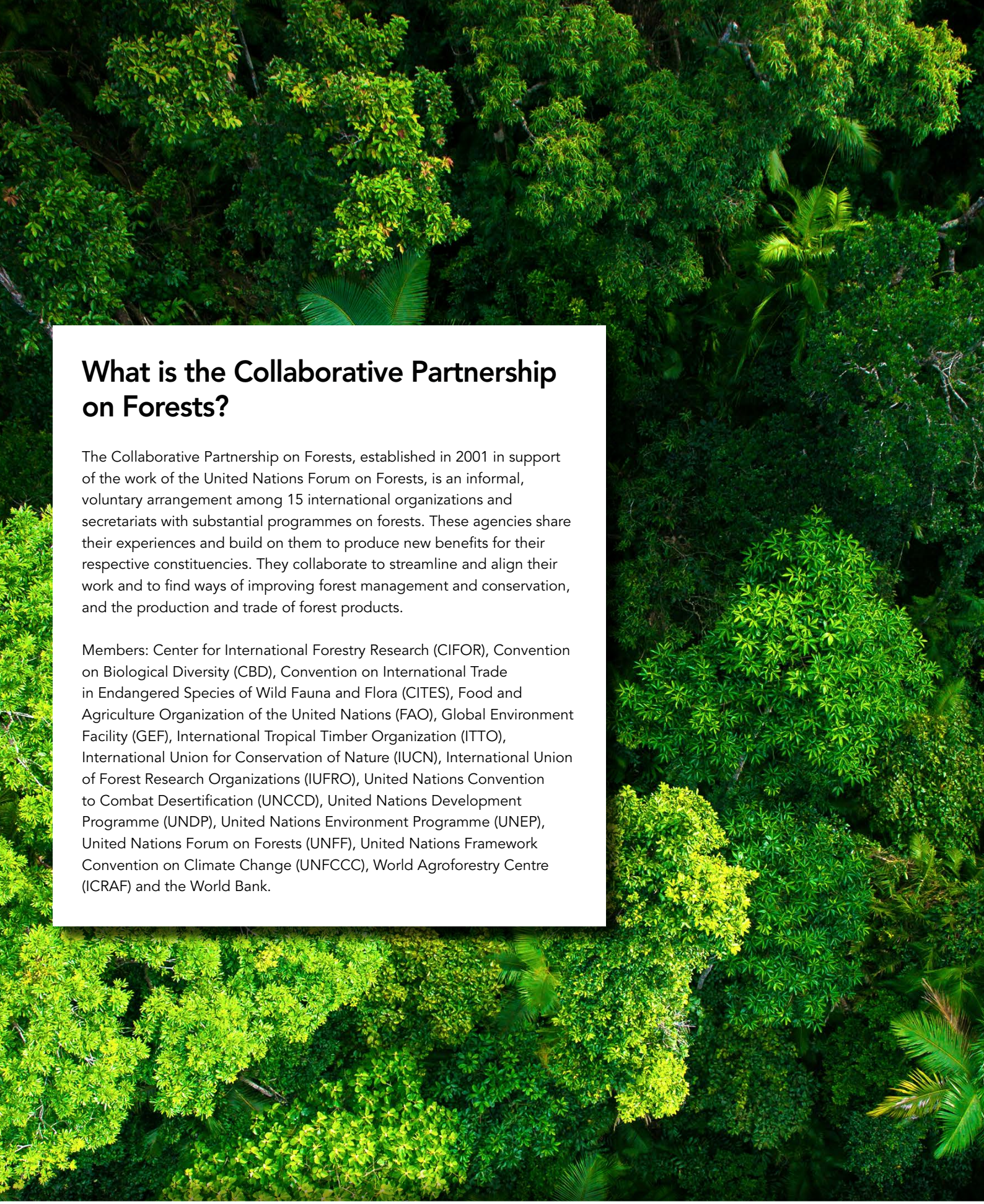
The right mix of policies on sustainable agrifood systems and integrated land management combined with restoration, reforestation and afforestation can lead to real success. But this calls for ambitious, concerted action across all agricultural sectors and beyond, underpinned by political and societal will. Addressing these interlinkages requires collaboration and innovations in institutions, governance and policies.

The Collaborative Partnership on Forests has positioned this topic high on the international agenda by bringing forest leaders together in discussions with key stakeholders for change beyond the forest sector. In so doing, the CPF has built on the outcomes and recommendations of the International CPF Conference 'Working across Sectors to Halt Deforestation and Increase Forest Area – from Aspiration to Action', held in Rome in 2018 and the CPF Leadership Dialogue on Halting Deforestation during the UN Climate Change Conference COP25, held in Madrid in 2019.

Since then, substantial progress has been made. FAO published the 2020 Global Forest Resources Assessment, providing the latest data on changes in forest area and for forest-related SDG indicators; new remote sensing technology has improved data on forest cover; a coalition on Halting Deforestation and Conversion from Agricultural Commodities was formed at the UN Food Systems Summit, held in New York September in 2021.

A Joint Initiative on Turning the Tide on Deforestation, developed under the leadership of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, is being designed to support implementation of the changes needed to halt deforestation and degradation and contribute to achieving the Global Forest Goals of the UN Strategic Plan on Forests, the 1.5 degree goal of the Paris Agreement, and the goals and targets of the forthcoming Global Biodiversity Framework.

Halting deforestation needs to go hand in hand with restoring degraded ecosystems. Having entered the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the UN Decade of Action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals, there is now an urgent need to energize the global movement for preventing, halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation. Working together, change within the next decade is possible.



What is the Collaborative Partnership on Forests?

The Collaborative Partnership on Forests, established in 2001 in support of the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests, is an informal, voluntary arrangement among 15 international organizations and secretariats with substantial programmes on forests. These agencies share their experiences and build on them to produce new benefits for their respective constituencies. They collaborate to streamline and align their work and to find ways of improving forest management and conservation, and the production and trade of forest products.

Members: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and the World Bank.

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